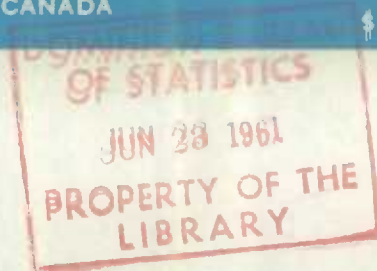


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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE



Balance Of Payments: Canada's current payments to other countries in this year's first quarter exceeded receipts by \$361 million as compared to \$328 million in the like 1960 period. Virtually all of the deficit originated in non-merchandise transactions. (Pages 2-4)

. . .

Securities Trading: Net inflow of capital from securities transactions during April amounted to \$21.5 million, comprising net sales of \$4.3 million of bonds and debentures and \$17.2 million of stocks. (Page 5)

. . .

External Trade: Canada's domestic exports in February were valued at \$356,942,000, smaller by 15.1% as compared to February 1960. Value in the January-February period, at \$800,172,000, was lower by 3.8% than a year ago. (Pages 5-6)

. . .

Labour: Employment rose by 267,000 between April and May to 6,085,000 from 5,818,000, while unemployment dropped by 165,000 from a month earlier to 457,000 from 622,000. The increase in the number of employed was more than seasonal for the second successive month. (Pages 6-7)

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Industrial Production: Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production posted a 3.2% advance in April, rising to 170.0 from the March index of 164.7. All major components of the index contributed to the advance (Page 8)

. . .

Manufacturing: Manufacturers' shipments in April were valued at \$1,859.0 million, down 3.6% from a month earlier and down 2.7% from a year ago ... Output of steel ingots in the week ended June 17 amounted to 125,632 tons, up 1.0% from the preceding week ... More steam flat irons, electric floor polishers, electric kettles and electric fry pans were shipped in April as compared to a year ago. (Pages 9-10)

. . .

Merchandising: Retailers' sales were estimated at \$1,358,494,000 in April, a decrease of 5.2% from a year earlier. Sales were down 1.3% in the January-April period to \$4,942,638,000 ... Department store sales decreased 5.5% in April; increased 6.6% in May; and rose 2.0% in the week ended June 10 as compared to the corresponding 1960 periods. (Pages 12-13)

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1. Quarterly Estimates Of The Canadian
Balance Of International Payments

Canada's current payments to other countries in the first quarter of 1961 exceeded current receipts by \$361 mil-

lion, which compares with \$328 million in the same period of 1960, but is less than in the first quarters of 1956, 1957 and 1959. Virtually all of the deficit, \$353 million, originated in non-merchandise transactions which were in greater imbalance than in any preceding quarter, with unusually large payments of dividends and rising interest payments coinciding with a seasonally large payments balance on travel account. In contrast, merchandise trade was close to balance, the import balance of \$8 million, comparing with \$44 million last year and much larger deficits from this source in the first quarters of the recent preceding years.

Direct investment capital continued to flow into Canada at a rate which was high by historical comparisons, while there were renewed inflows from transactions in portfolio Canadian securities. Capital in short-term forms made up a substantial part of the net capital movement into Canada in the quarter. Official holdings of gold and foreign exchange were increased substantially, but reductions in other holdings were a significant offset.

Canada's merchandise trade was close to balance in 1961 with small declines from the previous year in both exports and imports. As the reduction in imports was more than in exports, the import balance of \$44 million in the first quarter of 1960 turned into one of only \$8 million in 1961. Further rises in exports to overseas countries were the outstanding feature of Canadian exports in the first quarter of 1961. In contrast, exports to the United States were less than in the same period of 1960 when demands for some commodities had been particularly high.

In the early months of 1961 exports of many primary commodities and industrial materials to overseas countries were larger than in the previous year. In the case of some like wheat, shipments were substantially higher. Larger shipments also characterized some of the metals and forest products to overseas countries. In contrast, there were some declines in metals to the United States, of which the drop in uranium shipments was the most outstanding.

Imports in the quarter were some 4% lower than in 1960. Most of the decline occurred in purchases from the United States. Imports from overseas were generally maintained in total but in the case of imports from the United Kingdom there was some reduction in the total of commodities other than aircraft. While imports from all countries of some commodities like steel, automobiles and certain kinds of machinery were less in 1961, there were increases in some like crude petroleum and some other industrial materials as well as large deliveries of aircraft.

The deficit from "invisible" transactions rose sharply in the first quarter to an estimated total of \$353 million, which was higher than that of any previous quarter and about the level of the average annual deficits for 1952 and 1953. The widening in the non-merchandise deficit by \$69 million from \$284 million in the first quarter of 1960 was concentrated mainly in the income account and to a much lesser degree in the travel account.

MORE

The rapid rise in the share of the deficit attributable to the income account, however, appears to have been in some measure due to a shift from the last quarter of 1960 in dividend payments by Canadian subsidiaries to their non-resident parents. Between the March quarters of 1960 and 1961, total payments of interest and dividends climbed from \$147 million to \$200 million, with more than four-fifths of the increase being derived from dividends. Dividend payments for subsidiaries accounted for about \$45 million of the extraordinary expansion. Higher payments of interest followed large issues of provincial, municipal and corporate bonds in the early part of 1960.

Net payments on travel account increased \$11 million from \$76 million to \$87 million, which caused nearly one-fourth of the deficit from service transactions. Deficits of \$17 million for freight services and \$20 million from inheritances and migrants' funds were unchanged from those of the first quarter of 1960. About \$5 million was added to the non-merchandise deficit by a decline in gold production available for export and by an increase in official contributions to \$12 million. Net payments on all other current transactions of \$92 million, which accounted for more than 25% of the "invisible" deficit in the three months of 1961, compared with \$93 million for the same period in 1960.

The expansion of \$33 million, or 10%, in the current account deficit to \$361 million in the March quarter of 1961 was made up of an increase of \$104 million in the current deficit with the United States to \$456 million, offset in part by a larger surplus with the overseas countries. More than one-half of the deterioration in the account with the United States was attributable to non-merchandise transactions, while the increased surpluses with the United Kingdom and other countries took place entirely in merchandise trade, as the deficits on service transactions continued to grow moderately.

Capital Movements. The net movement of foreign capital into Canada for direct investment in foreign-controlled enterprises during the first quarter was \$120 million. This is about \$10 million smaller than in the final quarter of 1960, and about \$90 million smaller than in the corresponding quarter of that year. The inflow in the first quarter of 1960, including some acquisitions by non-residents of existing Canadian enterprises, was the highest on record but the inflow in the first quarter of 1961 was as large as any other first quarter on record.

Net movements of direct investment capital into the petroleum and natural gas industry and into mining and smelting represented more than half of the total in the first quarter of 1961, but were relatively smaller than in 1960. Important amounts of capital were directed to manufacturing, real estate, and merchandising. A minor but significant part of the inflow -- relatively as much as in the first quarter of 1960, and more than in the final quarter -- involved transactions not directly related to current capital formation in Canada. Somewhat under three-quarters of the net inflow in the first quarter was from the United States, and about one-quarter was from the United Kingdom.

The net outflow of Canadian capital for direct investment abroad during the quarter was \$35 million, including the acquisition by Canadians of control of a number of enterprises outside Canada.

MORE

Transactions in long-term Canadian portfolio securities brought \$65 million into Canada in the quarter. This was a change of \$121 million from the preceding quarter when \$56 million was paid out, but the inflow was much smaller than the inflow of \$193 million in the first quarter of 1960 or than in earlier first quarters since 1955. Trade in foreign securities was in balance during the first quarter, in contrast to 1960 when it gave rise to a net capital export of \$29 million in the final quarter and to a net capital import of \$13 million in the first quarter. Intergovernmental loans produced a capital inflow of \$3 million as India made the first repayment of principal under a special loan for the purchase of wheat and flour.

Non-residents added \$30 million to their holdings of Canadian treasury bills, bringing the total to about \$150 million. Sales to non-residents during the quarter aggregated nearly \$160 million but there were substantial repayments. Offsetting increased Canadian dollar holdings in this form was a sharp decline of \$38 million in deposits belonging to non-residents. In total, residents of the United States added some \$44 million to their Canadian dollar holdings, while holdings of residents of overseas countries fell by \$52 million. Canada's official holdings of gold and foreign exchange increased by \$105 million, the largest capital export of this nature in any quarter since 1951.

All other capital movements gave rise to a net capital import in the first quarter of \$321 million. This striking figure is very much larger than in any earlier quarter covered by official estimates. The development and extension of the short-term money market in this country have effects on Canada's balance of payments, while international movements of short-term capital have been occurring on a world-wide scale. In general, there have been shifts of short-term financial capital, both foreign and ~~Canadian~~-owned, from the United States and some other areas to Canada, offset in part by Canadian movements into short-term sterling assets.

There was a substantial credit of about \$100 million in the first quarter arising from a reduction of private and banking holdings of foreign exchange, involving an inflow of the order of \$160 million through reductions in holdings of United States dollars, offset by increased holdings of about \$60 million of sterling.

Also reflecting money market developments, sales to non-residents of short-term commercial paper have been of increasing importance, and accounted for about \$60 million of capital inflow to Canada in the first quarter of the year. In addition, borrowings from non-residents by finance companies, including sales of acceptance paper, brought in \$10 million.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

2. National Accounts, Income And Expenditure For 1960 The Dominion Bureau of Statistics released this week "National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1960", which is the regular annual publication on the national accounts.

This volume contains the latest national accounts data for the year 1960, as well as revisions for the years 1957, 1958 and 1959. Gross national product in 1960 is estimated at \$35,959 million, an increase of about 3% over the preceding year.

3. Sales And Purchases Of Securities
Between Canada And Other Countries

The inflow of capital into Canada arising from international trading of outstanding Canadian securities continued at a high level in April. Net sales to non-residents amounted to \$21.5 million, down slightly from the figure of \$23.1 million in March which was the highest since the first half of 1959. Net sales of outstanding Canadian bonds and debentures totalling \$4.3 million were well below the total of \$15.7 million for March when net sales of Government of Canada direct and guaranteed issues, and of corporation issues, were much larger. On the other hand, net sales to non-residents of outstanding Canadian stocks produced \$17.2 million, which was the largest amount recorded for this type of transaction since April 1959.

The net inflows from trade in outstanding Canadian securities originated almost entirely with the United States, totalling some \$28.8 million with that country. This was the largest figure for any month in the last ten years. It included \$9.8 million of bonds and debentures and \$18.9 million of stocks. Trade with the United Kingdom led to net outflows of \$8.9 million as Canadians repurchased \$6.1 million of bonds and \$2.8 million of stocks. There were net sales of \$1.6 million to residents of other overseas countries. Trade in outstanding foreign securities led to a net outflow of \$2.3 million in the month.

Sales to non-residents of Canadian treasury bills totalled \$45 million in April compared with \$87 million in March. Non-resident holdings rose by a net amount of \$10 million to \$160 million at the end of the month. Holdings by residents of the United States declined while holdings by residents of overseas countries rose. Sales to non-residents of Canadian commercial paper were not large enough to offset maturities, and non-resident holdings dropped.

EXTERNAL TRADE

4 & 5. Domestic Exports In February

Canada's domestic exports in February were valued at \$356,942,000, a decrease of 15.1% from last year's corresponding total of \$420,468,000, according to final figures released by DBS in the regular monthly summary bulletin. This decline more than offset an increase of 7.8% in January, and the value of domestic exports in the January-February period fell 3.8% to \$800,172,000 from \$831,514,000 a year ago.

Large decreases in the month in exports to the United States and the United Kingdom more than counterbalanced significant increases to Italy, and Belgium and Luxembourg. Declines were also posted for Japan, Federal Republic of Germany, Australia, Norway, France and India.

Among the principal commodities exported in February, values were smaller than a year earlier for newsprint paper, wheat, wood pulp, lumber and timber, copper and products, uranium ores and concentrates, and aluminum and products. Increased values were posted for nickel and crude petroleum, and the value of exports of fish and fishery products was virtually unchanged.

The table on the following page shows the value of total exports in February and the January-February period this year and last, with data on the value of exports to the 10 major destinations and for the 10 principal commodities.

MORE

	February		January - February	
	1961	1960	1961	1960
	Thousands			
Total Exports.....	\$356,942	\$420,468	\$800,172	\$831,514
<u>Country</u>				
United States.....	195,867	245,430	411,125	485,802
United Kingdom.....	62,429	67,545	148,535	135,436
Japan	15,273	18,363	30,523	27,462
Germany, Federal Republic....	11,204	12,152	22,965	23,578
Australia.....	5,566	6,583	15,520	12,797
Norway.....	4,531	5,813	14,281	14,142
France.....	4,023	6,037	13,210	13,187
Italy.....	5,507	2,796	10,767	5,859
Belgium & Luxembourg.....	4,969	3,752	10,742	8,039
India.....	3,026	3,194	10,344	6,069
<u>Commodity</u>				
Newsprint paper.....	51,015	58,095	112,780	110,510
Wheat.....	29,992	34,505	70,763	64,416
Nickel.....	22,781	19,245	54,149	47,229
Wood pulp.....	23,756	24,151	50,358	49,829
Lumber & timber.....	19,660	26,511	45,446	50,351
Copper & products.....	13,863	18,266	37,836	42,161
Uranium ores & concentrates..	18,472	26,294	34,211	55,276
Aluminum & products.....	10,601	23,628	29,606	43,442
Fish & fishery products.....	8,374	8,359	18,649	17,542
Petroleum, crude.....	8,636	8,374	18,524	16,946

LABOUR

6. The Canadian Labour Force: Employment And Unemployment Employment rose by 267,000 between April and May. The increase was greater than usual for the time of year in both the farm and non-farm sectors of the economy. The number of unemployed was estimated to be 457,000 in May, about 165,000 less than the previous month and 38,000 higher than a year earlier.

	May 1961	April 1961	May 1960
	Estimates in Thousands		
The Labour Force.....	6,542	6,440	6,391
Employed.....	6,085	5,818	5,972
Unemployed.....	457	622	419

Employment. The increase in jobs was more than seasonal for the second successive month. Since Spring, the year-to-year gain in employment has widened appreciably, from 23,000 in March to 113,000 in May. This is a year-to-year increase of 1.9%, close to the long-term average.

A good deal of the stronger-than-seasonal demand was for male labour and as a result the number of men employed was slightly higher than a year earlier. The increase in women's employment was seasonal, the wide margin over the year being maintained.

MORE

A large addition to the farm work force, particularly in the number of unpaid family workers, accounted for a significant part of the employment gain during the month. The May estimate of employment in agriculture was 51,000 higher than a year earlier. During the past year, agricultural employment has been steady, after a persistent decline in previous years.

Among non-agricultural industries, increases from 25,000 to 65,000 occurred during the month in the service, forestry, manufacturing and construction industries. Of these, the gains in forestry and manufacturing were greater than usual for the season.

At mid-May, employment in mining and transportation was still down from a year earlier. Employment levels were about the same or higher than last year in other industries.

Unemployment. The number of unemployed was estimated at 457,000 in May, a decrease of 165,000 from the previous month. Of the 622,000 who were unemployed in April, about 253,000 had found jobs or had left the labour force by mid-May and in the same period, some 88,000 had become unemployed. The result was a net reduction of 165,000.

The number of unemployed men, 397,000, was down 153,000 from the previous month. There was a decline of 12,000 unemployed women, leaving a total of 60,000. Unemployment in May was 7.0% of the labour force, compared to 9.7% a month earlier and 6.6% a year earlier.

The unemployment total consisted of 18,000 on temporary layoff and 439,000 without work and seeking work. Of the latter, 75% had been unemployed for six months or less and 108,000 or 25% had been unemployed for more than six months. Virtually all of the increase over last year was in the number of long-term unemployed.

7. Industrial Employment & Payrolls The industrial composite index number of employment for March was 110.9 (1949=100), virtually unchanged from February. In March last year the index was 114.2. A large decline in forestry, partly occasioned by seasonal factors, was almost balanced by seasonal increases in other industries, particularly trade, manufacturing and transportation, storage and communication. The seasonally-adjusted composite index declined from 116.3 in February to 116.0 in March, a reduction of 0.3%.

The industrial composite figure of average weekly wages and salaries for March was \$77.66, down 14¢ from February. A decline of \$2 in construction was the main factor in the decrease. The average figure for March last year was \$75.37. The composite payroll index declined from 202.5 in February to 202.0 in March; a year ago it was 201.5.

Between February and March the change in manufacturing employment was small. The index for March was 104.9, up slightly from 104.6 in February. This increase was less than seasonal, and the adjusted index declined by 0.2% between the two months. Declines were recorded in the seasonally-adjusted indexes for both the durable and the non-durable sectors of manufacturing. There were small employment increases in all non-manufacturing industries except forestry and mining.

*8. Index Of Industrial Production Canada's seasonally adjusted index of industrial production, after remaining relatively unchanged for several months, registered a sharp 3.2% advance in April, rising to 170.0 from the revised March level of 164.7. Increases were widespread, with all major components of the index contributing to the advance; manufacturing was up 2.7%, electric power and gas utilities 3.2%, and mining 6%.

A rise of 3.6% in the output of non-durable manufactures was the result of increases in all but two major industry groups. The increases were as follows: printing, publishing and allied industries 1%; paper and tobacco products 2%; leather and textile products 3%; foods and beverages 4%; chemicals and allied industries 5%; products of petroleum and coal 11%; and rubber products 19%. Declines of 1% were registered in clothing products and miscellaneous manufactures.

An advance of 1.4% in durable manufacturing output was primarily due to a 6% increase in wood products, reflecting substantially increased sawmills production. Lesser increases of 1% were recorded in transportation equipment and in electrical apparatus and supplies, while non-metallic mineral products were up 4%. Iron and steel products showed virtually no change and non-ferrous metal products declined 2%.

The sharp increase in mining output was due almost entirely to a large advance in the crude petroleum industry; both metal mining and non-metal mining were down 1%.

Index Of Industrial Production, 1949=100

		Total Industrial Production	Total Mining	Manufacturing			Total Electric Power & Gas Utilities
				Total	Non-durables	Durables	
Without Seasonal Adjustment							
Apr.	1960	164.4	234.3	147.9	147.7	148.1	300.1
May	1960	169.7	250.0	153.3	153.2	153.4	284.2
June	1960	173.3	258.2	157.0	157.3	156.6	277.6
July	1960	161.7	263.1	143.9	147.2	140.1	257.9
Aug.	1960	162.6	254.1	145.4	154.6	134.7	267.4
Sept.	1960	170.0	264.7	152.1	160.4	142.3	281.4
Oct.	1960	171.5	253.4	154.7	163.0	145.1	289.3
Nov.	1960	170.9	252.1	152.5	160.1	143.5	317.0
Dec.	1960	159.6	241.1	139.6	144.5	133.9	332.6
Jan.	1961	159.6	248.4	138.0	142.8	132.4	343.9
Feb.	1961	165.8	253.6	144.4	148.9	139.1	348.9
Mar.	1961	163.3	236.7	144.6	148.8	139.8	329.5
Apr.	1961	167.3	244.0	149.0	155.3	141.6	320.6
Adjusted for Seasonal Variation							
Apr.	1960	166.8	251.5	149.2	150.2	147.9	293.0
May	1960	167.3	256.4	149.0	151.4	146.3	296.0
June	1960	166.9	249.6	149.0	152.6	144.7	302.1
July	1960	164.0	250.8	145.7	150.5	140.0	297.8
Aug.	1960	165.6	249.1	146.8	151.1	141.6	314.6
Sept.	1960	167.6	255.2	148.4	151.6	144.5	314.4
Oct.	1960	166.9	246.1	149.5	153.6	144.5	301.4
Nov.	1960	165.9	252.2	147.7	153.4	141.0	298.9
Dec.	1960	166.0	248.3	147.8	152.9	141.9	305.6
Jan.	1961	165.7	254.6	146.7	153.9	138.2	305.8
Feb.	1961	166.1	253.6	147.4	153.6	140.1	303.9
Mar.	1961	164.7	245.1	146.8	152.8	139.8	302.5
Apr.	1961	170.0	260.3	150.7	158.3	141.8	312.1

*9. Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories And Orders Manufacturers' shipments in April were valued at an estimated \$1,859.0 million, down 3.6% from the revised \$1,928.0 million in March and down 2.7% from \$1,911.2 million in April 1960, according to advance figures that will be contained in the April issue of the monthly report "Inventories, Shipments and Orders in Manufacturing Industries".

Total inventory owned by manufacturers at the end of April amounted in value to \$4,275.2 million, down 0.8% from \$4,308.4 million at the end of March and down 0.3% from \$4,287.9 million at the end of April 1960. The decline in inventory this month is the first such since the moderate liquidation in the third and fourth quarters last year.

Value of inventory held by manufacturers at the end of April was \$4,509.4 million, 0.9% below the \$4,549.9 million at the end of March and was 1.5% under \$4,576.1 million at the end of April 1960.

The ratio of total inventory owned to shipments was 2.30 in April, 2.23 in March and 2.24 in April 1960. The ratio of finished products to shipments was 0.78 in April, 0.76 in March and 0.76 in April 1960.

New orders received by manufacturers in April were valued at \$1,833.7 million, down 6.8% from \$1,966.9 million in March and down 1.0% from \$1,852.0 million in April 1960. The value of unfilled orders at the end of April of \$1,995.6 million was down 1.3% from \$2,020.9 million in March and down 6.9% from \$2,144.4 million in April 1960.

The following table shows estimated value of shipments, inventories and orders in all manufacturing industries.

	April 1961 (Preliminary)	March 1961 (Revised)	February 1961	April 1960
	Millions of Dollars			
Shipments	1,859.0	1,928.0	1,758.5	1,911.2
Shipments (Seasonally adjusted) .	1,918.1	1,854.1	1,922.6	1,902.3
Inventory owned	4,275.2	4,308.4	4,297.8	4,287.9
Inventory owned (Seasonally adjusted) .	4,226.5	4,241.6	4,255.5	4,239.6
Inventory held	4,509.4	4,549.9	4,531.2	4,576.1
Raw materials	1,969.8	1,992.5	2,015.4	2,000.9
Goods in process ...	1,086.2	1,089.9	1,079.0	1,131.1
Finished products ..	1,453.4	1,467.5	1,436.8	1,444.1
New orders	1,833.7	1,966.9	1,752.6	1,852.0
Unfilled orders	1,995.6	2,020.9	1,982.0	2,144.4
Unfilled orders (Seasonally adjusted) .	2,005.2	2,000.0	1,971.6	2,153.2

Manufacturers' Shipments by Province of Origin: Estimates of the value of manufacturers' shipments by province declined 4.8% in March 1961 as compared to the same month of the previous year. This decline was the result of lower shipments in six of the ten provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, 0.4%; Quebec, 4.2%; Ontario, 6.2%; Manitoba, 0.6%; and British Columbia, 7.0%. Increased shipments were recorded in Newfoundland, 9.8%; New Brunswick, 4.9%; Saskatchewan, 2.3%; and Alberta, 1.1%.

The decline in the value of manufacturers' shipments in Quebec in March 1961 as compared to March 1960 was due to decreases in the wood, iron and steel, transportation equipment, and non-ferrous metal products industries; in Ontario to decreases in the paper products, iron and steel, transportation equipment and electrical apparatus industries; and in British Columbia to decreases in the wood, paper and non-ferrous metal products industries. The increase in shipments in Newfoundland was due to gains in the paper products industry; and in New Brunswick and Alberta to increases in the foods and beverages industry.

Shipments for January-March 1961 as compared to the same period of the previous year showed a decline of 3.1%, with seven of the ten provinces sharing in the decline. Over this period there were increases of 4.9% in New Brunswick, 1.1% in Manitoba and 0.2% in Alberta.

Gross Value of Factory Shipments, by Province of Origin

	March		Change	January - March		Change
	1961	1960	%	1961	1960	%
	Thousands of Dollars					
Newfoundland	9,310	8,478	+9.8	26,358	26,601	-0.9
Prince Edward Island)	35,629	35,672	-0.4	98,638	100,645	-2.0
Nova Scotia.....)						
New Brunswick	28,351	27,037	+4.9	79,751	76,044	+4.9
Quebec	567,925	593,034	-4.2	1,597,076	1,621,467	-1.5
Ontario	966,645	1,030,072	-6.2	2,749,117	2,874,793	-4.4
Manitoba	57,909	58,242	-0.6	168,360	166,590	+1.1
Saskatchewan	26,524	25,920	+2.3	72,739	74,094	-1.8
Alberta	72,313	71,509	+1.1	202,038	201,583	+0.2
British Columbia (1).	163,412	175,675	-7.0	459,481	487,167	-5.7
CANADA	1,928,018	2,025,639	-4.8	5,453,558	5,628,984	-3.1

(1) - Includes Yukon and Northwest Territories.

*10. Steel Ingot Production Production of steel ingots in the week ended June 17 amounted to 125,632 tons, an increase of 1.0% from 124,479 tons produced in the preceding week. Output in the comparable 1960 week was 101,234 tons. The index of production, based on the average weekly production during 1957-59 of 96,108 tons equalling 100, was 131 in the current week versus 130 a week earlier and 105 a year ago.

*11. Production Of Leather Footwear Production of leather footwear in April rose 2.8% to 3,859,340 pairs from 3,755,822 a year earlier, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the April issue of "Production of Leather Footwear". This brought output in the January-April period to 15,810,155 pairs from 15,632,521 a year ago, a rise of 1.1%.

12. Shipments Of Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances In April Factory shipments of small domestic electrical appliances in April included the following: steam flat irons, 59,882 units (18,265 a year earlier); kettles, 21,819 (15,700); complete domestic fans (including motors with ratings of one-tenth horsepower or less), 17,448 (10,392); floor polishers, 14,277 (11,759); cylinder or other straight-suction type vacuum cleaners, 12,262 (9,778); and fry pans, 11,034 (8,392).

13. Shipments Of Air Conditioning And Refrigeration Equipment Factory shipments of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment in April included the following: condensing units, \$198,700 (\$257,400 a year earlier); compressors and compressor units, \$79,300 (\$97,900); air conditioning units - not self-contained, \$347,800 (\$412,400); room air conditioners - window-sill type, \$395,800 (\$299,100); packaged air conditioners - self-contained, \$161,100 (\$361,800); air conditioning coils - steam, water and direct expansion, \$111,000 (\$109,400); beverage coolers, office-type water coolers and ice cream cabinets, \$249,400 (\$449,300); self-service display cases - low and normal temperature, \$388,200 (\$385,500); reach-in refrigerators - low and normal temperature, \$51,300 (\$44,600); and prefabricated walk-in coolers, \$127,300 (\$132,900).

*14. Veneers & Plywoods Production of veneers fell in April to 64,734,000 square feet from 74,442,000 a year earlier, and shipments to 65,806,000 square feet from 71,949,000, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the April issue of "Peeler Logs, Veneers and Plywoods". January-April output declined to 222,098,000 square feet from 295,644,000 a year ago, and shipments to 225,461,000 square feet from 282,960,000. End-of-April stocks were up to 99,950,000 square feet from 58,303,000.

Production of plywoods increased in April to 149,331,000 square feet from 146,551,000 a year earlier, and shipments to 170,676,000 square feet from 136,527,000. Output decreased in the January-April period to 563,663,000 square feet from 605,264,000 a year ago, and shipments rose to 555,972,000 square feet from 547,470,000. End-of-April stocks were down to 110,499,000 square feet from 131,825,000.

15. Miscellaneous Paper Goods Industry Shipments from 185 plants comprising the miscellaneous paper goods industry in 1959 were valued (at the factory) at a record \$176,861,000, an increase of 3.2% from the preceding year's \$171,424,000. Number of employees declined to 9,466 from 9,744, while salaries and wages increased to \$35,130,000 from \$34,129,000, and cost of materials and supplies to \$94,500,000 from \$92,812,000.

Principal products of the industry in 1959: envelopes, \$16,435,000 (\$15,029,000 in 1958); waxed paper, printed or plain, \$13,155,000 (\$16,352,000); clay coated and enamelled paper and board, \$12,632,000 (\$12,703,000); paper, cellulose or plastic film bags, \$10,077,000 (\$9,144,000); aluminum foil laminated with paper or board, \$8,491,000 (\$6,899,000); drinking cups, \$5,709,000 (\$4,986,000); wrappers, printed or not (other than waxed), \$6,195,000 (\$4,680,000); shipping and merchandise tags (including pin tickets and labels), \$5,396,000 (\$4,970,000); scribblers, note books and exercise books, \$4,209,000 (\$3,914,000); filing supplies, \$3,022,000 (\$3,168,000); and foolscap paper, \$3,022,000 (\$3,168,000).

VITAL STATISTICS

16. Births, Marriages & Deaths More births and fewer marriages were registered in provincial offices in May and the January-May period this year as compared to last; registrations of deaths were up in the month and down in the cumulative period. May totals were: births, 42,344 (41,482 a year earlier); marriages, 9,815 (9,877); and deaths, 12,278 (12,202). January-May totals: births, 196,330 (194,984 a year ago); marriages, 35,702 (39,891) and deaths, 58,664 (60,093).

17. Canada-U.S. Border Crossings Highway traffic entering Canada from the United States increased slightly (0.5%) in April as compared with the corresponding month last year, while entries in the January-April period increased 3.5%. Entries by rail, through bus, boat and plane decreased 7.1% in April and 5.4% in the cumulative period.

Vehicular border crossings totalled 1,359,300 in April versus 1,352,800 a year earlier, bringing January-April crossings to 4,411,800 versus 4,262,100. Entries of foreign vehicles rose 0.9% in April to 612,800 from 607,700 and 4.5% in the four-month period to 1,939,400 from 1,855,700. Canadian vehicles returning in April increased slightly (0.1%) to 746,500 from 745,700 and 2.7% in the four months to 2,472,300 from 2,406,400.

Total entries of persons into Canada by rail, through bus, boat and plane in April numbered 184,500, a decrease of 7.1% from 198,500 a year earlier. Foreign entries accounted for 68,400 in April (73,200 a year earlier), while returning Canadian residents numbered 116,100 (125,300). Entries in the January-April period dropped 5.4% to 610,800 from 645,700 a year earlier, comprising 239,000 foreign entries (244,200), and 371,800 returning Canadian travellers (401,500).

MERCHANDISING

18. Retail Sales In April Canadian retailers had sales estimated at \$1,358,-494,000 in April, a decline of 5.2% from \$1,432-251,000 in the corresponding month last year. This followed a 2.9% advance in March and decreases of 2.0% in February and 0.7% in January. In the January-April period sales declined 1.3% to \$4,942,638,000 from \$5,009,626,000 in the like span in 1960.

All provinces had sales decreases in April as compared with the corresponding month last year, ranging between 0.2% for Alberta and 6.3% for Ontario. In the January-April period Quebec had a sales gain of 0.7% and Alberta an increase of 1.4%. Decreases in the other provinces were between 0.2% in Manitoba and 4.7% in British Columbia.

Among the trades, there were sales increases in April of 6.0% for fuel dealers and 3.2% for lumber and building material dealers, and decreases ranging from 0.7% for drug stores to 19.5% for shoe stores. In the January-April period six trades had sales increases: general stores 1.0%, department stores 1.4%, variety stores 3.7%, garages and filling stations 0.5%, family clothing stores 3.3%, and fuel dealers 0.7%. The other trades had sales decreases between 0.7% for drug stores and 6.5% for motor vehicle dealers.

19. Chain Store Sales & Stocks Chain store sales in April were valued at an estimated \$287,992,000, a 2.8% decrease from last year's like total of \$296,345,000. This followed increases of 10.2% in March and 2.2% in February, and a decrease of 3.9% in January. The overall result was a rise in sales in the January-April period of 1.2% to \$1,029,667,000 from \$1,017,143,000 in the same 1960 period. Stocks at cost at the beginning of April were valued at an estimated \$384,661,000, a rise of 3.5% from \$371,666,000 a year earlier.

Grocery and combination stores, largest of the 11 trades for which separate figures are published, had sales valued at \$140,805,000 in April versus \$140,-981,000 a year earlier, bringing January-April sales to \$521,212,000 versus \$515,230,000 in 1960. April 1 stocks at cost were valued at \$76,988,000 versus \$67,004,000. Variety stores, next largest, had sales valued in April at \$24,-742,000 versus \$26,030,000, while stocks at cost were worth \$52,189,000 versus \$50,817,000.

April sales for the other trades: men's clothing, \$2,138,000 (\$2,587,000 a year earlier); family clothing, \$5,453,000 (\$5,403,000); women's clothing, \$6,-758,000 (\$7,445,000); shoe, \$6,358,000 (\$7,719,000); hardware, \$4,137,000 (\$4,-195,000); lumber and building material, \$6,368,000 (\$5,657,000); furniture, radio and appliance, \$8,804,000 (\$9,636,000); drug, \$4,704,000 (\$4,607,000); jewellery, \$2,934,000 (\$3,122,000); and all other trades, \$74,791,000 (\$78,963,-000).

20. Department Store Sales & Stocks Department store sales in April decreased 5.5% to \$110,476,000 from \$116,950,000 a year earlier. With an increase of 3.9% in the first quarter, sales in the January-April period rose 1.4% to \$402,910,000 from \$397,351,000 a year ago. End-of-April stocks had a selling value of \$365,093,000, a rise of 4.2% from last year's corresponding total of \$350,497,000.

Sales were lower in April than a year earlier in all provinces, and were higher in the January-April period in all provinces except Saskatchewan that reported no change and British Columbia that posted a decrease. Month's decreases were (four-month changes in brackets): Atlantic Provinces, 10.2% (+1.6%); Quebec, 5.6% (+4.7%); Ontario, 6.4% (+1.3%); Manitoba, 1.4% (+2.4%); Saskatchewan, 8.9% (unchanged); Alberta, 2.3% (+2.2%); and British Columbia, 4.8% (-2.3%).

April sales were lower in value as compared to a year earlier for 20 of the 29 specified departments. The decreases ranged from 0.3% for jewellery to 28.7% for millinery and increases from 0.4% for both furs and hardware and housewares to 6.7% for linens and domestics.

21. Department Store Sales Department store sales in May were 6.6% higher in value as compared to the corresponding month last year. Increases were common to all provinces and were as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 3.7%; Quebec, 9.5%; Ontario, 7.8%; Manitoba, 1.8%; Saskatchewan, 3.1%; Alberta, 7.6%; and British Columbia, 5.2%.

22. Department Store Sales Department store sales were 2.0% higher in value in the week ended June 10 this year as compared to last. Increases were common to all provinces and were as follows: Atlantic Provinces, 0.3%; Quebec, 0.5%; Ontario, 1.6%; Manitoba, 0.3%; Saskatchewan, 0.7%; Alberta, 10.3%; and British Columbia, 1.3%.

TRANSPORTATION

23. Railway Carloadings Cars of railway revenue freight loaded on lines in Canada in the first seven days of June numbered 74,590, compared to 77,953 in the corresponding 1960 period. This brought loadings in the January 1-June 7 period to 1,396,288 cars, a decrease of 8.9% from last year's comparable total of 1,532,597.

MORE

Receipts from connections declined in the seven days ended June 7 to 23,640 cars from 26,199 a year earlier, and in the January 1-June 7 period to 553,125 cars from 649,214 a year ago. Piggyback loadings increased in the week to 3,444 cars from 3,277, and in the cumulative period to 68,434 cars from 67,637.

24. Passengers Carried By Urban Transit Intercity and rural bus lines carried fewer passengers in April this year as compared to last, but more in the January-April period as against a year ago, while urban transit systems transported fewer in both periods. Revenues for passenger bus systems were down in the month and up in the cumulative period, while revenues for urban transit systems were smaller in both periods.
25. Systems & Passenger Bus Lines In April

Passengers carried in April by intercity and rural bus lines numbered 3,843,098 versus 3,843,852 a year earlier, and in the January-April period totalled 15,495,091 versus 11,227,041 a year ago. Revenues were lower in the month at \$3,136,613 against \$3,180,233, and higher in the four months at \$11,775,244 against \$8,673,538.

Urban transit systems carried fewer passengers in April at 80,718,765 versus 87,173,378, and in the January-April period at 335,167,101 versus 360,846,369. Revenues were down in the month to \$11,060,323 from \$11,088,925, and in the four-month period to \$45,541,106 from \$45,929,907.

26. Civil Aviation Canadian air carriers transported approximately the same number of revenue passengers in September 1960 as in the corresponding month of 1959 but handled 22.4% more revenue goods. Passengers totalled 445,132 as compared with 445,509 in September 1959 and goods aggregated 23,274,661 pounds as against 19,021,570. In the first nine months of 1960 the number of passengers increased 2.3% to 3,610,549 from 3,529,567 a year earlier, and revenue goods increased 6.9% to 189,495,610 pounds from 177,325,825.

Both operating revenues and operating expenses were higher in September and the January-September period as compared with the preceding year. Operating revenues rose 7.9% in September to \$23,942,255 from \$22,188,209 and operating expenses advanced 9.5% to \$21,292,093 from \$19,452,053. In the nine-month period operating revenues rose 8% to \$181,528,009 in 1960 from \$168,099,950 in 1959 and operating expenses increased 10.9% to \$179,191,342 from \$161,614,607.

F I S H E R I E S

- *27. Fisheries In the Maritimes Landings of sea fish and shellfish by fishermen in the Maritime Provinces in May decreased sharply to 47,866,000 pounds from 87,042,000 a year earlier, according to monthly summary fish statistics for the region released jointly by the Department of Fisheries and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Landed value was also substantially below last year at \$3,825,000 versus \$7,430,000. The decline was due mainly to sharply smaller catches of herring and lobsters.

Landings of groundfish in May fell to 30,160,000 pounds (valued at \$1,202,000) from 41,080,000 pounds (\$1,502,000) a year earlier, pelagic and estuarial fish to 11,235,000 pounds (\$242,000) from 29,819,000 pounds (\$521,000), and molluscs and crustaceans to 6,471,000 pounds (\$2,381,000) from 16,143,000 pounds (\$5,407,000).

28. Building Permits Building permits were issued by Canadian municipalities in April for an estimated \$187,812,000 of construction work, an increase of 4.3% from last year's revised total of \$180,000,000. Permits were issued for residential construction work to the value of \$120,726,000 versus \$85,987,000 a year earlier, and for non-residential work to the value of \$67,086,000 versus \$94,013,000.

Value of construction work covered by building permits issued in April was higher than a year earlier in all provinces except Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Manitoba, and British Columbia. April totals were: Newfoundland, \$429,000 (\$2,179,000 a year earlier); Prince Edward Island, \$751,000 (\$160,000); Nova Scotia, \$2,383,000 (\$1,639,000); New Brunswick, \$1,709,000 (\$2,161,000); Quebec, \$44,077,000 (\$37,111,000); Ontario, \$85,154,000 (\$82,265,000); Manitoba, \$6,757,000 (\$9,679,000); Saskatchewan, \$8,054,000 (\$5,307,000); Alberta, \$24,606,000 (\$17,335,000); and British Columbia, \$13,892,000 (\$22,164,000).

P R I C E S

*29. Building Materials Price Index Building material price indexes declined between April and May. The non-residential index (1949=100) moved down 0.6% from 131.4 to 130.6, and the residential index, on the base 1949=100, moved down from 128.7 to 128.3.

30. General Wholesale Index The general wholesale price index (1935-39=100) eased down 0.2% in April to 230.9 from 231.3 in the preceding month and was about the same amount lower than the April 1960 index of 231.5. Four of the major group indexes declined in April and outweighed the increases of the remaining four which advanced from March.

Lower prices in April for livestock, fresh and cured meats, fishery products, dressed fowl, eggs, and lard were mainly responsible for a drop of 2.0% from 256.2 to 251.0 in the animal products group index. The non-metallic minerals group index moved down 1.0% from 186.3 to 184.5 due chiefly to lower coal prices. The textile products group index declined slightly from 233.1 to 232.8, and the chemical products group index at 188.0 was practically unchanged from the March index of 188.1.

The iron products group index advanced 0.9% to 259.1 in April from the March index of 256.7. The increase was chiefly attributable to higher prices for scrap iron and steel. Increases of 0.2% or less occurred in three major group indexes: vegetable products from 200.1 to 200.6; wood products from 301.6 to 302.3; and non-ferrous metals from 174.6 to 174.7.

Industry Selling Price Indexes. In 25 manufacturing industries, industry selling price indexes were higher in April than in March, an increase of 6 from the preceding month-to-month comparison in March, when 19 indexes were up from February levels. In the March-April period the industries which increased outnumbered those for which decreases were recorded 25 to 17. This was a strengthening of the same tendency in the similar comparison for the February-March period when the price levels of 19 industries were higher and 18 were lower than in February. In April, 56 of the 98 industry indexes remained unchanged, 5 less than in March when 61 industries maintained identical levels from February.

There were two major industry groups -- textile mills industries and wood products industries -- in which more than one-half of the component indexes were higher over the period. On the other hand, industry indexes which declined from March to April were in the minority in most major groups although 6 industries in the foods and beverages industries were lower.

The average level of the 98 indexes (1956=100) was 102.8, up slightly from the March level of 102.6. The median was 103.8 (half of the indexes were above 103.8 and the other half below 103.8) also slightly higher than the March median of 103.6.

*31. Security Price Indexes

<u>Investors' Price Index</u> (1935-39 = 100)	<u>June 15</u>	<u>June 8</u>	<u>May 18</u>
Total common stocks	316.0	314.0	319.5
Industrials	329.7	328.7	335.3
Utilities	225.4	223.3	222.9
Banks	387.8	377.0	384.9
<u>Mining Stock Price Index</u> (1935-39 = 100)			
Total mining stocks	120.8	119.0	123.2
Golds	72.9	72.9	72.9
Base metals	230.6	224.5	238.3
<u>Supplementary Indexes*</u> (1956 = 100)			
Pipelines	139.0	137.9	140.2
Investment and Loan	179.7	174.8	175.8
Uraniums	72.1	74.0	71.9
Primary Oils and Gas	58.6	58.8	60.6

*Introduced May 1960.

M I N I N G

32. Preliminary Report On Coal Production In May Production of coal in May rose for the second successive month to 851,904 tons from 676,236 a year earlier. These increases were more than offset by decreases in each of the first three months, and output in the January-May period dropped 6.5% to 4,281,741 tons from 4,580,742 a year ago. Landed imports were down in the month to 1,301,540 tons from 1,514,617, and in the five months to 2,445,935 tons from 3,061,029.

33. Gold Production Production of gold in April rose 2.5% to 375,037 fine ounces from 365,830 a year earlier. With a large decrease in February and small increases in January and March, output in the January-April period edged up 0.2% to 1,505,921 fine ounces from 1,503,598 a year earlier.

Production was larger in April and the January-April period as compared to last year in Quebec and Ontario, and was smaller in British Columbia and the Yukon and Northwest Territories. Output was up in the month and down in the four months in the Prairie Provinces, and none has been produced in Newfoundland and Nova Scotia this year.

34. Patients In Mental Institutions Patients under the care of 76 mental institutions and 34 psychiatric wards in general hospitals numbered 75,600 at the end of 1959, according to the DBS annual report on patients in mental institutions. Of these patients, 66,400 were in hospital and the remainder were under boarding-house care or on probation. The total under care comprised 40,600 males (one of every 220 of Canada's male population) and 35,000 females (one of every 249 females).

Data on time since admission were available at the end of 1959 for 73,000 cases. Of these, 16,000 had been in hospital over 20 years, 43,000 for between five and 20 years, and only 14,000 had been admitted during the year. There were 26,000 schizophrenics under care, and their average hospital stay was 11 years. The 20,000 mentally defectives had an average stay of nine years.

Since 1955, the number of patients with schizophrenia, paranoia and manic-depressive psychosis has decreased, and the number with mental deficiency, alcoholism and psychoneuroses has increased.

SAWMILLING

*35. Sawmills East Of The Rockies Production of sawn lumber (excluding ties) in sawmills East of the Rockies in April decreased to 131,463,000 feet board measure from 136,756,000 feet a year earlier, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the April issue of "Production, Shipments and Stocks on Hand of Sawmills East of the Rockies". Output in the January-April period was down to 670,646,000 feet board measure from 774,577,000 feet a year ago. End-of-April stocks amounted to 530,136,000 feet board measure versus 592,800,000 feet a month earlier and 544,475,000 feet a year ago.

April production totals for the provinces were: Prince Edward Island, 286,000 feet board measure (819,000 a year earlier); Nova Scotia, 4,992,000 (12,363,000); New Brunswick, 16,280,000 (19,836,000); Quebec, 52,057,000 (59,378,000); Ontario, 21,823,000 (15,919,000); Manitoba, 2,504,000 (3,157,000); Saskatchewan, 975,000 (1,441,000); and Alberta, 32,546,000 (23,843,000).

AGRICULTURE & FOOD

36. Supplies & Exports Of Wheat Supplies of wheat remaining on or about May 1, this year in the four major exporting countries for export and for carryover at the end of their respective crop years amounted to 2,362,000,000 bushels, 5% above the 2,245,600,000 available a year ago. Supplies at May 1, 1961, in millions of bushels were held as follows, with last year's comparable figures in brackets: United States, 1,529.0 (1,408.3); Canada, 636.8 (604.5); Argentina, 29.5 (102.6); and Australia, 166.7 (130.2). Estimates for both years include on-farm stocks as well as those in commercial positions.

Total exports of wheat and wheat flour in terms of wheat, from the four major exporting countries during the first nine months (August-April) of the current Canadian crop year amounted to 923.9 million bushels, some 27% greater than the 725.6 million exported during the same months of 1959-60.

MORE

Total world wheat exports, including products in grain equivalent are expected to reach an all-time record of some 1,450 million bushels in the 1960-61 July-June crop year. This quantity is more than 9% greater than the total 1959-60 world wheat shipments of 1,327 million bushels. These estimates of total world wheat trade include large volumes exported under various government-assisted programmes, with a substantial proportion of wheat shipments from the United States moving under such arrangements. The pace of Canadian wheat and flour exports has stepped up rapidly since January, ranging from 21.0 million bushels in that month to 34.9 million in April. Reflecting recently announced sales it is anticipated that exports of wheat and flour from Canada in the current crop year will exceed the 300 million mark by a substantial margin.

Shipments from the other major exporters, particularly the United States, are also above last year's levels. While Canada stands second to the United States in terms of total wheat and flour exports, she is by far the largest seller in the world commercial market. In 1959-60, more than 95%, or some 264 million bushels, of Canada's wheat exports were sold on normal commercial terms. Only half this quantity, or 132 million bushels, were sold by the U.S. for dollars.

Wheat and flour exports, including those under government programmes, from each of the four countries, United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, were at higher levels this year than last. Shipments from these countries during August-April of the current crop year (last year's figures in brackets) were as follows, in millions of bushels: United States, 496.5 (373.0); Canada, 240.4 (210.4); Argentina, 57.6 (53.6); and Australia, 129.4 (88.6).

*37. Estimates Of Contracted Acreages The following table contains first estimates of acreages of beans, corn, peas and tomatoes contracted by processors this year.

	Beans	Corn	Peas	Tomatoes
	acres			
<u>Maritimes</u>				
1961.....	830		4,840	
1960.....	690		3,540	
<u>Quebec</u>				
1961.....	9,040	11,580	11,660	3,830
1960.....	6,550	11,580	11,490	3,500
<u>Ontario</u>				
1961.....	1,500	22,820	18,200	21,380
1960.....	1,170	21,660	17,230	24,800
<u>Prairie Provinces</u>				
1961.....	770	5,670	6,940	
1960.....	850	4,960	7,230	
<u>British Columbia</u>				
1961.....	1,150	1,970	5,920	760
1960.....	1,190	2,020	5,230	620
<u>Canada</u>				
1961.....	13,290	42,040	47,560	25,970
1960.....	10,450	40,220	44,720	28,920

Some 1,910 tons of asparagus was contracted for in Ontario in 1961 (including a small amount grown in Quebec) versus 1,900 in 1960, and some 340 tons in British Columbia versus 360.

38. Dairy Factory Production Production of creamery butter and skim milk powder was larger in May and the January-May period this year as compared to last, while output of cheddar cheese was down in the month and up in the cumulative period, and ice cream mix was larger in the month and smaller in the five months. Evaporated whole milk production was up in May and unchanged in the January-May period.

Production of these commodities in May was: creamery butter, 36,908,000 pounds (36,220,000 a year earlier); cheddar cheese, 12,276,000 pounds (12,338,000); ice cream mix, 2,199,000 gallons (2,160,000); evaporated whole milk, 35,982,000 pounds (34,663,000); and skim milk powder, 21,717,000 pounds (20,780,000).

*39. Production & Stocks Of Process Cheese Production of process cheese from cheddar and other hard or cream cheese base in May amounted to 4,469,638 pounds, an increase of 29.5% over April's 3,451,258 pounds and a small decrease from 4,492,786 pounds in May 1960. Of this year's May total, some 4,279,557 pounds were made from a cheddar base, and the remainder from other hard or cream cheese base.

Production in the first 5 months of this year totalled 22,416,766 pounds, a decrease of 2.4% from 22,962,555 in the same period of 1960. Of the five-month total, 21,473,697 pounds were made from a cheddar base, while the remainder was made from other hard or cream cheese base.

Stocks held by manufacturers at the end of May amounted to 2,393,147 pounds as compared with 2,315,115 a month earlier and 2,711,527 a year earlier. Of this year's end-of-May stocks, some 2,322,710 pounds were of cheddar base, and the remainder other hard or cream cheese base.

40. Production & Stocks Of Margarine Production of margarine, including spreads, amounted to 14,204,000 pounds in May, an increase of 13.8% over last year's corresponding total of 12,486,000 pounds. This brought the January-May output to 76,769,000 pounds, larger by 12.4% than the year-earlier total of 68,337,000 pounds. Stocks held by manufacturers, wholesalers and other warehouses at the beginning of June totalled 5,133,000 pounds as compared with 5,606,000 a month earlier and 5,074,000 a year ago.

41. Stocks Of Dairy & Poultry Products Stocks of creamery butter, cheddar cheese, evaporated whole milk, skim milk powder and poultry meat were larger at June 1 this year as compared to last. Holdings of cold storage eggs were smaller.

June 1 stocks of these products were: creamery butter, 95,888,000 pounds (91,386,000 a year ago); cheddar cheese, 46,234,000 pounds (44,743,000); evaporated whole milk, 35,871,000 pounds (31,509,000); skim milk powder, 28,579,000 pounds (23,115,000); poultry meat, 17,244,000 pounds (13,131,000); and cold storage eggs, 16,000 cases (123,000).

*42. Fish Freezings & Stocks Freezings of fish in May (excluding smoked fish, bait and animal feed) decreased 14.4% to 18,853,000 pounds from 22,031,000 a year earlier, according to advance DBS figures that will be contained in the May issue of "Fish Freezings and Stocks". May 31 stocks amounted to 34,789,000 pounds, a decline of 14.8% from last year's corresponding total of 40,831,000 pounds.

43. Stocks Of Meat & Lard Cold storage holdings of meat amounted to 71,078,000 pounds at June 1 this year, compared to 73,760,000 pounds at May 1 and 97,285,000 pounds at June 1, 1960. June 1 stocks of cold storage frozen meat totalled 43,638,000 pounds versus 45,562,000 a month earlier and 68,579,000 a year ago, fresh meat 19,031,000 pounds versus 20,100,000 and 19,529,000, and cured meat 8,409,000 pounds versus 8,098,000 and 9,177,000.

June 1 stocks of lard aggregated 5,922,000 pounds as compared to 6,735,000 at May 1 and 7,745,000 at June 1 last year, while holdings of tallow at the beginning of June amounted to 4,397,000 pounds against 3,957,000 and 3,791,000.

44. Stocks Of Fruit & Vegetables Stocks of apples, potatoes, celery and vegetables (frozen and in brine) held in cold or common storage were larger at June 1 this year as compared to last. Holdings of pears, fruit (frozen and in preservatives), onions, carrots, and cabbage were smaller in this comparison.

June 1 stocks of these food-stuffs were: apples, 275,000 bushels (233,000 at June 1 last year); pears, 4,000 bushels (14,000); fruit (frozen and in preservatives), 23,117,000 pounds (29,812,000); potatoes, 2,270,000 cwt. (1,947,000); onions, 68,000 bushels (78,000); carrots, 50,000 bushels (91,000); cabbage, 37,000 bushels (47,000); celery, 20,000 crates (16,000); and vegetables (frozen and in brine), 31,729,000 pounds (28,791,000).

*45. 9-City Creamery Butter Stocks Stocks of creamery butter in nine cities of Canada at June 15 amounted to 65,852,000 pounds, a rise of 18.7% from last year's comparable total of 55,486,000 pounds. June 15 holdings were larger than a year earlier in all these centres except Quebec and Winnipeg, and totals were as follows: Quebec, 5,394,000 pounds (6,128,000 a year ago); Montreal, 30,604,000 (24,615,000); Toronto, 6,881,000 (4,048,000); Winnipeg, 10,694,000 (12,612,000); Regina, 3,043,000 (2,086,000); Saskatoon, 4,012,000 (2,293,000); Edmonton, 3,488,000 (2,243,000); Calgary, 541,000 (389,000); and Vancouver, 1,195,000 (1,072,000).

46. Crop Conditions Across Canada Serious deterioration in crop prospects has occurred over wide areas of the Prairie Provinces during the past two weeks, due to high temperatures and lack of moisture. The situation is most serious in the eastern parts of Saskatchewan, most of Manitoba and in parts of central and southeastern Alberta. If rains come soon, summerfallow crops, even in the worst affected areas, could make a recovery. Stubble crops in the drier areas have germinated poorly, and are generally in poor condition. Hay prospects are poor in all areas, and pastures have deteriorated badly, especially in the dry areas. Damage from grasshoppers has been held to a minimum, due to an extensive control campaign carried out by farmers. More than usual damage was caused by cutworms this year.

Adequate moisture and warm weather in Ontario during the past two weeks have been favourable for excellent growth of pastures and all field crops. Fall wheat and fall rye are heading and developing well, while spring grains are also showing good growth. Haying operations have commenced, but curing is very slow due to catchy weather. Harvesting of grass silage is underway throughout Old Ontario. Haying operations generally will be about two weeks later than normal this year. Tobacco planting is practically completed with more than the usual amount of re-planting necessary because of frost damage. Tomatoes and tobacco have both developed well, but would benefit from higher temperatures. Sugar beet blocking is nearly completed. Most corn and dry beans have been seeded although some acreage still remains. Marketing of strawberries, lettuce and cabbage has commenced.

During the last two weeks weather conditions have been somewhat warmer in Quebec. Seeding has now been completed except in low-lying areas and poorly drained soils. Grains generally appear promising but growth is slow. In southern parts of the province farmers are expected to commence silage-making operations this week. Hay yields will be no better than average on new meadows, but somewhat heavier on old haylands. Livestock are benefitting from good pastures, and although milk production has risen it is still below normal. Horticultural crops are recovering from the adverse effect of late frosts, and the damage will be less severe than had been anticipated earlier. Certain acreages of fodder corn have yet to be sown as well as some sweet corn for canning. In the St. Hyacinthe district farmers are thinning sugar beets, and in Joliette county growers have completed cigarette tobacco planting. Progress with other tobaccos is not as far advanced. Picking of a reduced strawberry crop has started in the Montreal region with the onset of higher temperatures.

Continued warm and dry weather has hastened maturity of all early crops in British Columbia. At the coast, strawberry picking is in full swing and the blueberry harvest has started. The first early potatoes will be lifted this week with a normal yield anticipated. In the Okanagan Valley, thinning of apricots is completed, while other fruits are progressing well despite some slight wind damage. The crop outlook is generally good, with only peaches expected to show a decline in production from last year. Vegetables in all areas show excellent growth with the carrot and lettuce harvests well underway. In the Peace River district, grain crops are making satisfactory progress. In the Creston area some losses are showing up as a result of high water and seepage damage.

Weather conditions and progress with seeding throughout the Maritime Provinces have been variable during the past two weeks. Continued wet, cool weather in Prince Edward Island has hampered work on the land, although the bulk of the potato planting and other seeding has been completed. In Nova Scotia, planting operations have resumed due to recent good weather. New Brunswick farmers have been able to start seeding on heavy soils, but conditions are backward as a result of flooding. Early-sown grain has been damaged by excessive water, and potatoes are emerging slowly. Grass growth is good in all areas, and hay and pasture prospects are promising.

RELEASED THIS WEEK

Friday, June 23, 1961

(Catalogue numbers and prices are shown following the titles. Starred items are releases for which no corresponding publications were issued this week).

1. Quarterly Estimates of the Canadian Balance of International Payments,
First Quarter 1961, (67-001), 25¢/\$1.00
2. National Accounts, Income & Expenditure, 1960, (13-201), 75¢
3. Sales & Purchases of Securities Between Canada & Other Countries, April
1961, (67-002), 20¢/\$2.00
4. Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade, February 1961, (65-001), 10¢/\$1.00
5. Domestic Exports (Summary), February 1961, (65-002), 20¢/\$2.00
6. The Labour Force, May 1961, (71-001), 20¢/\$2.00
7. Employment & Payrolls, March 1961, (72-002), 30¢/\$3.00
- *8. Index of Industrial Production, April 1961
- *9. Manufacturers' Shipments, Inventories & Orders, April 1961
- *10. Steel Ingot Production, June 17, 1961
- *11. Production of Leather Footwear, April 1961

MORE

12. Specified Domestic Electrical Appliances, April 1961, (43-003), 10¢/\$1.00
13. Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment, April 1961, (43-006), 10¢/\$1.00
- *14. Veneers & Plywoods, April 1961
15. Miscellaneous Paper Goods Industry, 1959, (36-206), 50¢
16. Vital Statistics, May 1961, (84-001), 10¢/\$1.00
17. Travel Between Canada & The United States, April 1961, (66-001), 20¢/\$2.00
18. Retail Trade, April 1961, (63-005), 20¢/\$2.00
19. Chain Store Sales & Stocks, April 1961, (63-001), 10¢/\$1.00
20. Department Store Sales & Stocks, April 1961, (63-002), 10¢/\$1.00
21. Department Store Sales (Preliminary), May 1961, (63-004), 10¢/\$1.00
22. Department Store Sales, June 10, 1961, (63-003), 10¢/\$2.00
23. Carloadings on Canadian Railways, June 7, 1961, (52-001), 10¢/\$3.00
24. Passenger Bus Statistics (Intercity & Rural), April 1961, (53-002),
10¢/\$1.00
25. Urban Transit (Class I Carriers Only), April 1961, (53-003), 10¢/\$1.00
26. Civil Aviation, September 1960, (51-001), 20¢/\$2.00
- *27. Fisheries In the Maritime Provinces, May 1961
28. Building Permits, April 1961, (64-001), 50¢/\$6.00
- *29. Building Materials Price Index, May 1961
30. Prices & Price Indexes, April 1961, (62-002), 30¢/\$3.00
- *31. Security Price Indexes, June 15, 1961
32. Preliminary Report on Coal Production, May 1961, (26-002), 10¢/\$1.00
33. Gold Production, April 1961, (26-004), 10¢/\$1.00
34. Mental Health Statistics - Supplement: Patients In Institutions, 1959,
(83-208), 75¢
- *35. Sawmills East of the Rockies, April 1961
36. The Wheat Review, May 1961, (22-005), 30¢/\$3.00
- *37. Estimates of Contracted Acreages, 1961
38. Dairy Factory Production, May 1961, (32-002), 10¢/\$1.00
- *39. Process Cheese, May 1961
40. Margarine (Including Spreads), May 1961, (32-005), 10¢/\$1.00
41. Stocks of Dairy & Poultry Products, June 1, 1961, (32-009), 20¢/\$2.00
- *42. Fish Freezings & Stocks, May 1961
43. Stocks of Meat & Lard, June 1961, (32-012), 30¢/\$3.00
44. Stocks of Fruit & Vegetables, June 1961, (32-010), 20¢/\$2.00
- *45. 9-City Creamery Butter Stocks, June 15, 1961
46. Telegraphic Crop Report - Canada, June 21, 1961, (22-002), 20¢/\$4.00
- Canadian Statistical Review, May 1961, (11-003), 50¢/\$5.00
- Monthly Review of Canadian Fisheries Statistics, April 1961, (24-002),
30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of June 2
- Man-Hours & Hourly Earnings With Average Weekly Wages, March 1961,
(72-003), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized in issue of June 9
- Quarterly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, January-March 1961,
(21-003), \$1.00/\$4.00
- Grain Statistics Weekly, May 31, 1961, (22-004), 10¢/\$3.00
- Pulpwood Production, Consumption & Inventories, April 1961, (25-001),
10¢/\$1.00 -- Summarized in issue of June 16
- Refined Petroleum Products, April 1961, (45-004), 30¢/\$3.00 -- Summarized
in issue of June 16
- Exports (Detailed), February 1961, (65-004), 75¢/\$7.50
- Provincial Government Employment, January-March 1961, (72-007), 50¢/\$2.00
-- Summarized in issue of June 16

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